

LABOR CLARION

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Proceedings of A.F.L. Convention

Only the first two days of the printed minutes of the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which opened in Toronto Monday of last week, had been received in San Francisco up to Wednesday.

As is customary, the opening days of the convention had been taken up largely with the welcoming ceremonies, formal organization of the convention—through presentation of the credentials committee report and appointment of committees—and addresses by invited guest speakers. The latter included, on the two opening days, L. Metcalfe Walling, administrator of the Wage-Hour Division; Secretary of Labor Perkins; Peter Heenan, Minister of Labor in the Province of Ontario, and Spencer Miller, director of the Workers' Education Bureau.

Resolutions Presented

The minutes show that 142 resolutions had been submitted to the convention, and of this number 55 came from the California State Federation of Labor, introduced by President C. J. Haggerty on instruction from that body. A glance through the resolutions indicated that they were sponsored almost wholly by state federations and city central bodies, and with comparatively few coming from international unions or their representatives.

Committee Appointments

The personnel of the powerful resolutions committee was: Matthew Woll, John P. Frey, A. A. Myrup, J. A. Franklin, John W. Gillespie, William E. Maloney, P. J. Morrin, David Dubinsky, John B. Haggerty, L. P. Lindelof, R. G. Soderstrom, Thomas H. O'Connell, John J. Mara, Fred Baer, Henry Strickland, M. A. Hutcheson, Arnold Zander, John E. Rooney, Joseph P. Ryan, Frank Kasten, Robert Haddow, Richard F. Walsh and George Hooper.

Californians Named

Californians given committee assignments were: J. W. Buzzell, committee on organization; Milton S. Maxwell, and Anne Peterson, labels; Roy Horn, adjustments; Harry Lundeberg, Hugo Ernst, education; C. J. Haggerty, state organization; Tillie Clifford, shorter workday.

From reports in the daily press, the following definite actions by the convention have been observed:

Rap Thurman Arnold

The delegates adopted a report of the resolutions committee which sharply assailed Thurman Arnold, assistant attorney general and chief of the anti-trust division of the U. S. Department of Justice. Arnold was condemned for what was termed his "deep and abiding personal animus against organized labor." The report recommended that Attorney General Biddle be requested "to ascertain whether Thurman Arnold has exploited the prestige of his public office for his own material and financial gain." It was also decided to appoint a special committee to call the attention of President Roosevelt to the report which the convention adopted.

Employment Control

The principle of "equal pay for equal work" for women in war work was given approval.

A.F.L. representatives on the national labor management policy committee were urged to refuse to recommend employment control "until the need is obvious" and "until adequate provisions have been

made to assure against misuse of control over employment."

Echo from Washington

A committee report criticized the "hasty action of the Manpower Commission in 'freezing' metal miners and lumber workers" to their jobs. This action was taken on Monday, and on Wednesday the press reports stated the convention had approved job freezing in war industries "provided the rights of the workers are fully protected." The second action, it was stated, came after Fowler Harper, deputy chairman of the Manpower Commission, had telegraphed the convention that Chairman McNutt of the Commission was "highly concerned" over the adoption of the first resolution. John P. Frey of the resolutions committee explained that the earlier action was not intended as a general condemnation of job freezing but was designed to draw attention to the necessity for protecting workers' rights.

Back Postal Employees

The convention gave its approval to the proposal now before Congress for increased wages for postal workers, and sanctioned additional activity on the part of the A.F.L. in behalf of compensation for civilian workers killed, injured or captured by the Japanese in the Pacific islands.

Toward Labor Peace

The convention made a move to speed unity in the ranks of labor with a proposal that an agreement be drawn up with the C.I.O. to halt "raids" on membership. A report of the resolutions committee, unanimously adopted, urged an end to hostile acts between the two organizations "as an essential evidence of good faith and sincerity" in the negotiations about to be opened for the purpose of bringing about labor peace.

Support was approved for the American Federation of Musicians in the anti-trust suit filed by the Government against that organization in connection with the Federation's discontinuance of making musical recordings and transcriptions for commercial use. (This suit was dismissed in federal courts this week, as reported upon elsewhere in this issue.)

Incumbent Officials Re-elected

On Wednesday, the convention re-elected President William Green, Secretary-Treasurer George Meany and the incumbent thirteen vice-presidents. President Green begins his nineteenth consecutive term. Boston was named as the convention city for next year.

Propose Constitutional Change

Proposals were placed before the convention for changing the procedure whereby resolutions which are introduced from local and federal trade unions are referred to the executive council. The proposal would change the constitutional provision on the subject to provide that the council submit a report on the resolutions to the convention and give the convention power to vote on disposition of the report.

Executive Council Report

The report of the executive council consists of 250 pages and covers a wide range of subjects. From the report the following very few items are summarized:

During the year the A.F.L. turned over 38 federal unions with 13,978 members to its affiliated
(Continued on Page Two)

Freedom-Loving Citizens Awakening to Dangers in State Proposition No. 1

From Headquarters of the
California State Federation of Labor

As the fight against Proposition No. 1 develops with greater fury, it becomes more strikingly evident that the issue is: Democracy vs. Totalitarianism. Backers of the Slave Bill have yet to offer any proof whatsoever that this is not true. And that this is the conviction of every alert, freedom-loving citizen in California is being demonstrated by the entrance into the fight against Proposition No. 1 of members of the clergy, civic leaders, clubwomen, professional people—and yes, even employers.

Placing Responsibility

If the truth be told, backers of this vicious measure must acknowledge that when they planned this reprehensible piece of class legislation they did so without taking into account the best interests of our nation, now engaged in a superhuman struggle to preserve the fundamental liberties so dearly cherished by all Americans. They were riding the waves of anti-labor sentiment whipped up by the streams of ink which poured from the paid penmen of labor's bitter opponents. They calculated that by singling out labor they could put over a measure which would actually affect labor less than any other section of the population.

Minority Strategy

It has long been a common practice on the part of the strategists of "Minority Rule" to break up the people into many segments, and then to initiate moves against that part which in their opinion is unpopular and against which the rest of the population can be mobilized. Therefore, figuring quite correctly at the time and from their standpoint, these minions of dictatorship cleverly and ruthlessly quarterbacked the Slave Bill through the Legislature so as to protect the interests of the privileged people in this State.

Would Protect Monopoly

In reality, and stripping the whole question right down to the bone, Proposition No. 1 would protect monopoly and foster procedures which would be counter to the interests of the consumers of this State. In no imaginable shape or form could the consumers of California—and after all, they are the people—benefit from this foreign, totalitarian measure. On the contrary, they would be the very ones to suffer the most if it became a law.

Unity the Watchword

When the war broke out, involving our country, every public-spirited citizen and genuine patriot decided that now was the time to cement the seams of unity of our people. Without such unity, the battle for democracy was in a perilous condition, as well as the future of our nation; and the average American citizen responded, as he has always responded in the past, as a responsible soldier for democracy. The interests of the country were placed above personal concern. The need for victory became paramount and all controversial matters were eliminated if they interfered in any way with our war effort.

It is regrettable that such response could not have been unanimous. It is not easy to have to charge any American with a lack of patriotism and loyalty to his own country. But there is no other way out of it
(Continued on Page Two)

Labor Has Vital Interest in the November Election! VOTE!

Executive Council Report To A.F.L. Convention

(Continued from Page One)

national and international unions. In addition 318 local unions were organized by the Federation and chartered by its international unions. Over 350 federal unions were chartered in industries not covered by national or international unions.

The Federation has 1923 volunteer organizers, as well as 160 paid organizers and officers of the 780 city central bodies that are ready at all times to respond to a call for aid from directly affiliated unions.

Membership and Finance

The total paid membership of the A.F.L.'s affiliated national and international organizations and its directly chartered trade and federal labor unions, as of August 31, was 5,482,581—the highest in the 62-year history of the Federation.

The Federation income for the year was \$2,309,181.72; expenses, \$2,049,160.80. Added to the balance on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year, the balance as of August 31 was \$1,267,171.38.

On August 31 there were 1517 local trade and federal unions, with an average membership for the year of 245,977, and a defense fund of \$1,049,359.

Conditions in Alaska

It was reported that some international unions have refused to grant charters to locals in Alaska, fearing such locals would die out and maintaining that it would be better for workers to continue membership in their original locals or make application to Seattle locals. This and other local conditions have made difficult the formation of an Alaska territorial central body of the A.F.L. The executive council declares a great injustice to Alaskans was committed when it was proclaimed the work week should be 48 hours, and that both Army and Navy representatives had given assurance there would be no differential from the established work week of the States.

Hawaiian Islands

After a lengthy description of labor conditions in the Hawaiian Islands brought about by the war the executive council report concludes: "So many problems have confronted labor in this combat area since the declaration of war that it is almost impossible to enumerate all of them, and while we feel that Hawaii is the 'experimental ground' for labor relations policies, everything possible is being done to safeguard the interests of the workers and the security of these islands. The co-operative spirit that labor is maintaining with Army and Navy authorities is commend-

ed by these authorities, and labor today is standing in a very healthy position when wartime and economic conditions are considered—for labor remembers Pearl Harbor!"

The report also states that the A.F.L. had forwarded \$5000 to Hawaii to assist in maintaining labor headquarters for all its unions and to combat the anti-union attitude of local industry. With this fund assistance was given to those in need of financial help as a result of the Jap attack, and also to maintaining previous union gains and in many instances making new ones.

In the Panama Canal Zone it is stated that union influence and beneficial services are well established and accepted.

The executive council makes a full report, together with copies of correspondence on the resumption of peace negotiations with the C.I.O., most of which in general has heretofore been given in the labor press.

Jurisdictional Controversies

The council stated it had been unable to bring about a settlement of the jurisdictional dispute between the Machinists and Street Railway Employees. In the controversy between the Stereotypers and Electrotypers and the Paper Makers it had been decided the manufacture of paper for "dry mats" belonged to the latter organization, and this decision was reaffirmed following a rehearing on the subject. The council has been advised that a number of conferences were held between the Photo-Engravers and Lithographers and that tentative proposals have been reached for a settlement, but these proposals are to be submitted to President Berry of the Pressmen for approval, in accord with a previous understanding, the Pressmen also being involved in the terms of any settlement.

On Government Divisional Mergers

While recognizing that co-ordination and consolidation of field work and informational services of the Division of Public Contracts and the Wage-Hour Division is highly desirable, the executive council declares it is unalterably opposed to the complete merger of the two divisions. It states that the act under which the Wage-Hour Division functions establishes a floor for wages and protection against substandard conditions of employment in industry, while the Public Contracts Act merely expresses the right of the Government to prescribe basic labor standards and to require such standards be maintained on materials which it purchases. The view is expressed that the determination and enforcement of prevailing wage standards under the Public Contracts Act needs to be strengthened and maintained apart from administration of the wage standards through the wholly unrelated machinery of the Wage-Hour Act.

Unions' Voting Strength

The voting strength of the international unions (having 1000 or more votes in the 1942 convention was as follows: Carpenters 3667, Retail Clerks 1000,

State Proposition No. 1 Would Victimize Consumer

(Continued from Page One)

when one sees a handful of selfish and unscrupulous men who are determined to promote their own interests at the expense of the vast majority, and regardless of war, persist in promoting their un-American campaign for their own petty and unworthy ends.

Victimizes the Consumer

If Proposition No. 1 were to become a law, the consumer would be the main victim. There can be no question about this and the sooner this truth becomes known the sooner will this threat to democratic rule be eliminated. As a consumer, you would be deprived of any right whatsoever to protest or in any way object to the sale and distribution of any commodity, should a dispute exist at that time between an employer and his employees in any of the many processes that go into the manufacture of goods today.

As a consumer, whether you liked it or not, you would be forced to keep your mouth shut and refrain from all action regarding the manufacture, sale and distribution of any article, if you refused to join up with the employer against his employees. Whether you realize it or not, you would be forced to become an ally of the employer in any dispute, if this Slave Bill were to become a law.

Deceptive Tactics

The insignificant handful of proponents of the Slave Bill knew only too well that they had neither the power nor the strength to put over this gag-rule measure. But they manipulated it so as to make it appear that they are concerned only with the people. But the actual facts are just the contrary. What they are actually doing is using the consumers to support a measure which will victimize the consumer, above all. Hoping that by appealing to the consumer, they could thereby appeal to the overwhelming majority of the people of this State—in fact, practically everyone—they aimed their whole propaganda into this channel.

Organized labor appeals to the consumers of California to wake up and look into this conspiracy which has been hatched by the handful of people who have everything to gain from this Nazi measure. If the consumers of California want to continue to buy good quality merchandise for fair prices; if the consumers of California want to be protected against inferior merchandise; if the consumers of California want to safeguard the health of their children—then, as a consumer, there is only one thing they can do: Vote "NO" on Proposition No. 1!

Railway Clerks 1558, Electrical Workers 2079, Ladies' Garment Workers 2250, Hod Carriers and Laborers 2837, Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders 2420, Machinists 3285, Musicians 1000, Painters 1226, Teamsters-Chauffeurs-Warehousemen 5056.

Labor Relations Act

Appearing on page 5 of this issue is the report, in full, made to the convention by the executive council on the administration of the National Labor Relations Act, and which should be read by every member of an A. F. of L. union. Also, on another page is given the report of the convention action which approved the creation of an over-all board of military and civilian strategy.

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Court Dismisses Suit Against Musicians' Union

To the consternation of the anti-labor forces and the anti-labor press of the nation, the American Federation of Musicians won an impressive legal victory in Chicago last Monday when Federal Judge John P. Barnes dismissed the Government's anti-trust suit against the Federation.

Ruling in favor of the union in its ban on the manufacture of recording and electrical transcriptions for commercial use, the court declared that "this is a labor dispute and does not come within the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act."

Arnold Appeared in Person

"Trust Buster" Thurman Arnold received another resounding setback in his seemingly determined drive against organized labor in the courts. Arnold, as an assistant to the U. S. Attorney General, went to Chicago to argue the case, and made a one-hour plea. When he had finished, and the Musicians' counsel stepped forward to begin his presentation Judge Barnes waved the union attorney aside, saying: "I won't have to listen to you." And the ruling in favor of the union was thus made without argument on the part of the union, although written briefs had previously been submitted by both sides, which the court stated had been reviewed. Press dispatches quoted Judge Barnes as saying, in reference to his decision:

The Court's Conclusion

"My ideas were not changed by the argument [Arnold's]. I think this is a labor dispute. There is a certain demand for music, and musicians do this for hire. They work under masters who are the phonograph recording, transcription and broadcasting companies.

"It is a controversy between masters and servants. The question is whether servants should produce all this music.

"The master says no, you produce some, we get records and amateurs produce some. There is the controversy.

"I can't see any way around the recent decisions of the Supreme Court and therefore the defendants motion to dismiss is allowed."

The press reports Wednesday were to the effect that Neville Miller, president of the National Association of Broadcasters, would probably file another suit in New York against the Federation of Musicians. Miller was quoted as saying: "We shall try to bring a similar action against Petrillo [president of the Musicians] in New York, where we feel confident we will win." The latter part of the quotation is somewhat startling, to say the least. The press reports also stated that an attempt to oust Miller from his \$35,000-a-year post as N.A.B. president failed at a meeting of the board of directors.

Former Labor Commissioner Dies

Dr. Charles Patrick Neill, U. S. Commissioner of Labor during the administrations of Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson, recently passed away at his home in Washington. He was 76.

Dr. Neill gained national prominence when named by President Theodore Roosevelt to investigate con-

Note Change in Hour of Labor's National Broadcast

From now on "Labor For Victory," labor's own *National* radio program, sponsored on alternate weeks by the A.F.L. and C.I.O., will be heard at a new time.

The broadcasts will go over a nation-wide NBC hookup (KPO in San Francisco) on Sundays from 10:15 to 10:30 a. m. *Pacific War Time*, instead of on Saturday nights, as formerly.

The next A.F.L. broadcast will originate from Toronto, Canada, *next Sunday*, October 18. It will be an interesting roundup of the results of the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor which will have been just concluded by that time.

From then on the A.F.L. program will be heard on alternate Sundays at the time specified above.

ditions in the Chicago meat-packing industry in 1906.

At the time of his incumbency the Labor and Commerce Departments were under one cabinet officer, with a commissioner heading each of the divisions.

Dr. Neill was umpire for the Anthracite Conciliation Board from 1906 to 1929. In 1922 he was awarded the Latare medal by Notre Dame University for his work in labor mediation and child labor in the South.

Labor Council on Record Against Railway Purchase

At its meeting held last Friday evening the San Francisco Labor Council went on record in opposition to the proposed purchase of the Market Street Railway lines by the city, which proposal will appear on the ballot at the coming November election.

Two resolutions were before the Council on the subject, one in favor and the other against the purchase proposal. Both had been referred to the law and legislative committee of the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council, meeting in joint session.

The Labor Council rejected the report of the committee, which favored the purchase of the lines, and then adopted the resolution which had been introduced by Street Carmen, Division 518, whose members comprise the operating and maintenance personnel of the Municipal Railway lines. The resolution, in full, appears on page 11 of this issue.

A.F.L. on Russia

The A.F.L. convention this week affirmed rejection of a British proposal that it collaborate directly with Russian labor unions. It voted to adopt a report pledging "unequivocal support" to Russia but upheld the executive council's decision of last spring to deal with the Soviet trades union only through the British Trades Union Congress.

Refuse to Sanction Wage Increase at the Ford Plant

The War Labor Board this week rejected a request of 115,000 employees of the Ford Motor Company for a wage increase of 12½ cents an hour.

The request for an increase was made by the United Automobile Workers (C.I.O.) in negotiations for a new contract to replace one expiring October 31.

No Reason Given

The board gave no reason for its action. It said a formal opinion setting forth its position would be released within a "day or so."

The U.A.W. had contended that an increase was necessary to bring wages in line with increases in the cost of living.

According to press dispatches, board officials, who asked that they not be quoted, said the request could not be justified when measured by the principle set up in the "Little Steel" case.

"Little Steel" Case

That case allowed increases of 15 per cent over wage levels of January 1, 1941, to offset an estimated 15 per cent rise in the cost of living since that time.

It was further stated a Labor Board official had said an investigation showed that Ford workers had received pay increases since that date which brought the average wage to a level of 25 per cent above that prevailing at the beginning of 1941.

State Federation's Request

The California State Federation of Labor has sent communications to its affiliated organizations directing especial attention to six resolutions adopted at the recent convention and asking that all co-operation possible be given in furthering the purpose of the resolutions, copies of which are inclosed with the communication.

Subjects and numbers of the resolutions are: Unfair attitude of Barker Bros., Los Angeles (No. 65), Financial support for fight against Proposition No. 1 (No. 141), Protesting against parsimony, on the part of the State, toward the Department of Industrial Relations (No. 142), Urging unions to forward the State Federation headquarters information relative to the amount of their War Bond purchases (No. 146), Indorsing the United Seamen's Service, Inc., and requesting financial contributions therefor (No. 163), and Giving indorsement to a legislative proposal to place employees of national cemeteries and memorial properties under civil service and establishing a minimum wage for such employees (No. 166).

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Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1942

They Must Be Organized

Speakers at American Federation of Labor department conventions in Toronto emphasized that millions of additional women will be needed in war industry, as more and more men go into the armed forces. Already great numbers of women are serving in industries hitherto virtually closed to them.

This large-scale movement of women into industry presents a challenge to the labor movement. As I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the A.F.L. Union Label Trades Department said recently:

"Imagine what an appalling condition of employment will exist if these women do not join labor unions and are exploited by unfair employers who are always ready to take advantage of workers by reducing their wages, increasing their hours, and ignoring healthful and favorable working conditions."

"Indiscreet Admiral"

In a sharp editorial rebuke to Rear Admiral Moreell for his recent assertion that labor unions are not necessary, the Washington (D. C.) *Post* declares that the Admiral's statement is of a kind that tends to break down national morale. The *Post* says in part, under the heading, "Indiscreet Admiral":

"Rear Admiral Ben Moreell's lecture to American labor leaders at Toronto undoubtedly reflects an outburst of resentment over the fact that strikes continue in spite of our national peril. His indignation can thus be readily understood. But his lack of discretion in declaring that, although the people cannot live without labor, 'they certainly can live without labor unions,' hurts the cause for which he was pleading almost as much as a walkout in a war industry called by a hot-headed union leader.

"There was some good advice in Admiral Moreell's speech. 'When you strike,' he told the assembled labor chiefs, 'you hurt, first and most important, the boy on the firing line, who needs the bullets you are making, and, second, yourselves.' That is an indisputable fact.

"Yet strikes are increasing, as shown by the latest report of the War Labor Board. The board sought to minimize the seriousness of the 229 strikes in war-production plants in August by emphasizing the fact that the man-days lost were .09 of 1 per cent of the man days worked. Much more to the point is the record showing that 266,353 man-days were lost in that one month. So Admiral Moreell's complaint was well founded. The pity of it is that his good advice was later blown to bits by his explosive suggestion that unionism in the United States may go the way of unionism under the Nazi and Fascist regimes.

"Plain speaking is very much in order during these critical days. But it ought to be plain speaking of a constructive nature—of a type that will knit us together and put the strength of all America behind the war effort.

"The mere suggestion that some of our cherished

domestic institutions may be destroyed in the struggle to attain greater military prowess is a divisive influence that tends to break down instead of building up the morale and determination of the people who must fight this war.

"When the herculean task remains ahead of us, it is imperative that we pull together. It is also important to remember that a firm stand can be taken without harshness, and that when such a stand is taken it must come from a higher authority than an admiral."

Anti-Poll Tax Bill Passes House

Over bitter opposition of a Southern bloc, the House last Tuesday passed and sent to the Senate a bill outlawing payment of a poll tax as a pre-requisite for voting in federal elections. The roll-call vote was announced as 252 to 84.

The action came despite the protests of representatives from the Southern States that the measure was unconstitutional and an infringement of States' rights.

A companion bill is now pending in the Senate and already has been given an adverse report by a judiciary subcommittee headed by Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming.

Last week O'Mahoney proposed a constitutional amendment to outlaw poll tax payment as a voting qualification, stating he was convinced such an amendment could be ratified within six months, as most of the State Legislatures meet in January. Any such assumption, however, is highly improbable, and the suggestion has the appearance of a delaying or confusing action on the subject immediately presented by the pending House bill.

Submission of a constitutional amendment would first require the approval of two-thirds of each house of Congress. With the methods of delay which can be invoked under congressional rules and procedure there would seem to be no chance whatever for such a proposal to be passed prior to the expiration of the term of the present Congress, in January. In the event of submission of the amendment by Congress, it would then require ratification by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States. The delays which could be mustered in following through on such a program can be easily imagined. Any suggestion, therefore, of ratification within six months of an amendment, having such bitter opposition in certain quarters, should not be taken seriously or serve to divert the attention and vigilance of friends of the measure which passed the House this week. Its fate is now in the hands of the Senators.

Come Now the "Superseders"

Chicago press dispatches state delegates claiming to represent thirty-five "independent" organizations met there recently and took initial steps to form a third international labor body.

Matthew Smith of Detroit, secretary of the Mechanics' Educational Society, was reported to be the leader in the organization efforts, and it was announced a constitution would be adopted and appeals made to internationals not affiliated with either of the two present organizations to join. The name adopted is "Confederated Unions of America."

In addition to Smith, selected as president, other officers named were: A. E. Baker, St. Louis, Welders, Cutters and Helpers, first vice-president; Ernest Weaver, Chicago, Association of Communication Equipment Workers, second vice-president; J. D. Pruett, Houston, Tex., Independent Metal Workers' Union, third vice-president; Donald F. Cameron, Associated Unions of America, secretary-treasurer.

Although the group issued a statement asserting that it did not intend to "declare war" on the A.F.L. or C.I.O., Smith said it would "compete seriously with and perhaps supersede existing labor federations."

Studies in Inconsistency: The man who brags of his patriotism and then drives at sixty per hour in the face of a rubber shortage.

Women in Defense

By PATRICIA CORLEY

It is taking World War II, "the people's war," to make many of us realize the true meaning of democracy; that democracy is somehow wrapped up in those things we've always known, but done little about—things like brotherhood and working together for a common cause.

Civilian defense is creating this kind of democracy. One of Berkeley's finest first aid posts, for instance, gives a composite picture of democracy at war. Manning the post are a refugee Jewish couple, three Chinese women, two colored air raid wardens, and a man and wife of Scotch-Irish extraction. A professor at the University of California, who teaches first aid to pre-med students at the University, is the post's first aid instructor.

Neighbors Become Acquainted

These people, who all live within the confines of one Berkeley block, were strangers going their separate ways until December 7, 1941. Now they're friends and neighbors.

As to the Berkeley Defense Council's block system of first aid teams and first aid posts, it has been cited by civilian defense officials in Washington as being one of the most outstanding organizations of its kind in the nation.

Mrs. Robert Woodlaw of Berkeley is supervising the organization of the block first aid posts. The posts, she reported to the State Council of Defense, are concerned with rendering only immediate and temporary aid to residents of each block before the patients can get to the disaster centers or proper civilian defense medical services can reach them.

Homes Are Utilized

Most of the posts are maintained in one of the neighbors' homes, such as in the basement, with minimum requirements that it can be adequately blacked out, has easy accessibility from the street, is dry and comfortable, and has protection from flying glass.

According to the plan, five adults with first aid training are assigned to each post, manning it in rotation, so that two persons are ready to respond to an alarm any time during the 24 hours. Medical supplies are simple and kept at a minimum; in fact, Mrs. Woodlaw said, it is recommended that they not exceed a total cost of \$2.50, although some of the posts are more elaborately supplied with supplies and equipment. Extras are lent by the neighbors or funds raised by community card parties or other gatherings.

Mobilize First Aiders

In the organization's office in the Berkeley Defense Council is a huge map of the city. Green, red, blue and yellow pins indicate in each block the men and women who hold first aid certificates, and the men and women with advanced or instructors' certificates.

Mrs. Arthur Parsons, who is in charge of the map and who also supervises a very complete filing system of all first aiders in the city, says that she has listed 4000 trained Berkeley people who are ready for instant duty. And more are being trained every day.

BRITISH PRINTING TO UNION SHOPS

Negotiations with the British Purchasing Commission have brought an agreement that all printing for the British, amounting to several thousand dollars monthly, will be done in union shops. In a letter to Secretary Crockett of Washington (D. C.) Typographical Union, R. M. Andrews of the British organization said: "You left with us a list of Washington printers employing union labor and we have agreed that we will secure competitive bids from among those in the group who are best qualified to meet our requirements and that in all normal circumstances our printing will be done by shops employing union labor."

To stand in good with your brother unionists, keep in good standing with your labor union and buy Union Label goods.

Executive Council Report On N.L.R.B. Administration

Following is the report made to the Toronto convention by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor on the administration of the National Labor Relations Act, and giving the executive council's critical analysis of actions of the board which administers the Act:

"Our reports for the past several years have described in detail the efforts of the American Federation of Labor to improve the administration of the National Labor Relations Act. They show how the original Board and its personnel had espoused and enforced policies that seriously threatened to undermine the basic trade union principles of self-determination and free choice; and how, thereby, the very autonomy of the trade union movement was jeopardized.

Early Indications Favorable

"Through the rigorous and persistent action of the American Federation of Labor many improvements were achieved. All of the three original members of the Board were replaced. Harmful precedents such as the decision in the *West Coast Longshoremen's* case where the original Board merged all of the Pacific Coast longshoremen into a single bargaining unit (thus depriving whole cities that were entirely A. F. of L., such as the city of Tacoma, of the right to be represented by their chosen A. F. of L. union) were overruled. Many subordinate officials in Washington and in the regional offices who had demonstrated a proved bias against the American Federation of Labor were removed from office. In short, there was considerable overhauling resulting in immediate and substantial improvements and indicating fair promise of efficient and equitable administration that would be consistent with the expressed purposes of the Act.

"Unfortunately, however, the evils we have been complaining of have not been fully removed. This we attribute to two fundamental factors: one, the vast and unfettered discretion vested in the Board to determine the units appropriate for purposes of collective bargaining—or, put otherwise, (1) the absolute power vested in three government officials to shape the structure of the trade union movement, and (2) the retention of certain important officials—particularly Regional Directors—who continue to reflect the bias and attitudes of the original Board.

"It was not long before the new Board demonstrated by cases such as the *Inland Steel Company* case, that it, too, was disposed toward depriving skilled employees of their fundamental right to join and act through their own craft unions. An illustration of the unfair extremes to which this tendency has led is the *Utah Copper Company* case.

Illustration of Unfairness

"In that case almost one hundred per cent of all the craftsmen employed by the company had joined their respective craft unions. Petitions were filed by locals of the Machinists, Engineers and Electrical Workers' international unions requesting certification. A C.I.O. union and a company union sought intervention. Although they admitted that they had but slight membership, and although they actually stated that they did not at that time desire to be certified as the bargaining agents, they nevertheless were permitted to intervene. Their sole purpose was to argue against the appropriateness of the craft units requested by our affiliates, and thus to preclude any collective bargaining until they had gained enough time to institute their own organizational campaigns. Amazingly enough, the Board sustained the contentions of the unions who had no legitimate interest in the case, and dismissed the petitions of our unions. The result was to deny to several hundred employees engaged in recognized craft work, and who had lawfully designated collective bargaining agencies, the right to be represented by agents of their own choice. The Board's incredible disregard for craft union rights in this case has resulted in a flagrantly obvious pervers-

sion of the very thing for which the Board presumably was created—namely, the encouragement of collective bargaining. This decision must take its place alongside of the most notorious prejudicial decisions of the old Board. It has no justification whatever in reason, law or justice. It proves beyond debate the urgent necessity for adopting the A. F. of L. proposal for an amendment that will preserve the integrity of craft groups.

Prejudicial Action

"Other decisions illustrating action by the Board that was prejudicial to the American Federation of Labor are the *Honeywell* case and the *Automatic Products Company* case. In the *Honeywell* case an election was held pursuant to an agreement to which the Board was a party. After losing the election, the C.I.O. rival union made many false challenges. Ordinarily the Board considers these challenges within a short time and disposes of them in one way or another. However, in this instance, the Board permitted itself to be taken in by familiar dilatory tactics that were employed by the C.I.O. After several months of unnecessary delay the Board finally conducted a hearing on the sole point of the validity of the challenged ballots. The hearing lasted fourteen days. After another month's delay, the Board issued a decision in which it held that because too much time had elapsed since the C.I.O. filed its protest and the Board's conclusion of the hearing, it would not rule on the merits of the challenges but rather would conduct a new election! It is not too much to characterize that decision as brazen effrontery. Through its own inefficiency and negligence the Board failed to conduct a timely hearing. Then, after six months of unjustified delay, it put our union to the expense and inconvenience of a protracted hearing of fourteen days. Then, a short time later, it rules that it is too late to make an effective decision. Thereafter, a new election was ordered and the C.I.O., undoubtedly because of the unfair aid thus given it by the Board, won by a very small majority. In this reprehensible manner was our union deprived of the fruits of a victory lawfully and fairly won.

Intervene on Flimsy Basis

"In the *Automatic Products Company* case, the U.A.W.-A. F. of L. petitioned the Board for certification and showed in support of its petition that it represented the great majority of the employees involved. A C.I.O. rival union was permitted to intervene although it was able to produce only 5 authorization cards out of a total employment force of 292, and even these 5 cards were obtained the night before the hearing started. Not only was intervention permitted on this flimsy and unwarranted basis, but the Board in the face of its own clear precedents to the contrary permitted the C.I.O. to appear on the ballot. It is true that the A. F. of L. union won the election. It is also true, however, that this unusual ruling not only flouts the Board's own decisions, but also encourages unprincipled inter-union raids contrary to the expressed announcement of the President of the United States and contrary to the obvious welfare of our country in these times of great emergency.

Complaints Increasing

"Small wonder, in view of the trend of the Board which the foregoing cases illustrate, that Regional Directors who had temporarily obscured their anti-A. F. of L. prejudices when the new Board came into being have openly resumed their former attitudes of hostility to the A. F. of L. Small wonder, too, that the volume of complaints against the Board and its personnel that are being registered by our affiliates throughout the country grows greater and greater. For example, the general executive board of the Teamsters' International Union at its recent meeting in Atlantic City issued a statement strongly condemning the actions of the Board.

"It is especially regrettable that in these perilous times when the energies of all should be directed toward the successful prosecution of the war that the Labor Board should administer the Act in a manner

A Continent of Hunger

A picture of Europe as a continent of hunger is presented in utterances of Nazi newspapers and leaders.

From underground sources, the International Transport Workers' Federation has learned that though the food situation in Germany is better than in any of the occupied territories, fears of a repetition of the first World War and post-war famines are widespread even in the Reich.

Shortages of potatoes and vegetables during the summer has so increased these fears that the Nazi daily *Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten* recently wrote of "the nightmare, haunting the people, of a possible necessary tightening of the belt." The speech of Marshal Goering to the effect that the conquered peoples of Europe would suffer starvation first served the same purposes.

As a result, hoarding of foodstuffs has become widespread. A few big "black marketers" have been sentenced to death and executed, but the majority, and especially the very big offenders, carry on their traffic with impunity. Those who serve the Nazi party chiefs may feel perfectly safe.

In Holland and other occupied countries restaurants and hotels have been forbidden "to serve meals at windows or on terraces if such are visible from the street."

* * *

It is now plain that the Nazi plan to get 150,000 skilled workers from France for German war plants is not working. As a result, the Vichy French government, committed to the plan under Nazi pressure, is threatening to use force to round up the required number of workers.

So far, the French workers have shown a notable lack of enthusiasm for the scheme and in fact have resisted it as far as possible. The story is told in a recent London broadcast announcing the intention of Vichy to employ compulsion. The broadcast said:

"After weeks in which the German authorities in France have tried to cajole French skilled workers to go to Germany, the Vichy radio has issued an ultimatum. This said that if the 150,000 skilled workers asked for had not enlisted for work in Germany by October 15, a compulsory call-up of manpower will be applied to the whole of Occupied France. This ultimatum follows a series of threats and blandishments by Laval and his pro-Nazi henchmen in Paris which had had little effect. In fact, Vichy has itself admitted that, so far, only 17,000 of the 150,000 skilled workers demanded by Hitler have gone to Germany."

that can only lead to confusion, dissatisfaction and dissension. This unfortunate circumstance could have been completely avoided had our proposals for constructive amendment of the Act been adopted. Each passing year brings further proof of the appropriateness and need of those amendments. Congressional action on those amendments was precluded last year because of the occupation of Congress with defense matters. Now that we are directly engaged in a world-wide life and death struggle it may be thought by some that consideration by Congress is, at this time, inopportune. Yet, unless the Board abandons its present trends, and permits workers to exercise the rights granted them by the Wagner Act, it is self-evident that passage of our amendments may become a necessary and even indispensable war measure."

NEW SYNTHETIC SILK

The Celanese Corporation of America has announced the development in its laboratories of a new synthetic textile filament which weighs only one-eighth of the finest natural silk filament. The new addition was described as being rivaled in fineness only by the strand of a spider's web. The filament has a diameter of approximately one ten-thousandth of an inch and it takes 20,000 miles of it to weigh a pound.

Labor in Illinois Resents Governor's Appointment

Scoring the "careless phrase, work or fight," the executive board of the Illinois State Federation of Labor declared that "the nations that would conquer in modern warfare must work and fight" in its report to the annual convention of the state federation. "The fighter and the worker," the board said, "form a combination essential to victory."

The executive board denounced the appointment of "a political coal merchant," Francis B. Murphy, as State Director of Labor. Murphy, it said, was "practically unknown in the labor field, with comparatively little standing, even in politics."

Labor Declared Ignored

"The Illinois Department of Labor was established through the efforts of the Illinois State Federation of Labor over a quarter of a century ago," the board pointed out. "Every past governor since then has selected the Director of Labor from the ranks of organized labor. Governor Dwight H. Green is the first of the Illinois governors to ignore not only organized labor but all Illinois labor in such an appointment."

Reuben G. Soderstrom, state federation president, told the convention that Governor Green "failed to appoint a man of labor at the head of our State Labor Department, despite the fact that he promised in writing, during the political campaign, over his own signature to do so." He added: "He has done none of the things he promised to do, and has done many things he promised not to do. In other words, Governor Green has double-crossed labor."

Administration "Lobby" Assailed

The convention upheld the executive board in its stand on the Murphy appointment by a vote of 1120 to 2. The state administration "lobbied" against the board's report on Murphy, attempting to defeat it. Victor Olander, secretary of the Illinois Federation, denounced the "lobby," which was without precedent in the history of state labor, as "the most insulting thing that has been offered to us by a state administration."

The executive board, in its report, called upon the trade unions to meet the issue of "equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex," with "definite campaigns to organize" women who are replacing the men called into the armed forces.

The convention voted to back the American Federation of Musicians in its fight on recorded music.

November 3—Vote "NO" on Proposition No. 1.

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Headlight, Lee,
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1041 Market and 45 Kearny St.

MECHANICS 45-50 MAY NOW ENLIST

Men between the ages of 45 and 50 who are experienced mechanics will now be accepted for enlistment as technicians with the Army air forces. Minor physical defects will not disqualify applicants.

RESTAURANT FOUND GUILTY

The Toffenetti Restaurant Company has been found guilty of violating the New York Labor Relations Act. The state board found that the company had discharged eight waiters and waitresses because of their membership in the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance (A.F.L.).

Appeal for the Service Men

Who has some extra pairs of sun glasses lying around the house? The San Francisco League for Service Men is appealing for them for our soldiers and marines in the blinding hot sun of the tropical islands.

The League is also appealing for fishing tackle. Fishing affords the only outdoor attraction for service men in Alaska.

League headquarters are at 1430 Van Ness avenue, between Bush and Pine streets (Telephones: Graystone 7229 and 8722).

Would Aid California Pensioners

Representatives Voorhies and Gearhart of California stated in Washington, last Monday, they were bringing new pressure on the California State Department of Social Welfare to expedite a plan whereby old age pensioners may earn money without sacrificing an equivalent part of their pensions and without the separate hearings in each case, ordinarily required by the Federal Security Agency.

With the federal agency willing to permit pensioners to earn up to \$25 monthly in some ramification of war work, approval has been given to a plan whereby the State department may instruct its county offices to issue blanket approval for employment of pensioners in certain classes of work, thus eliminating the time required for individual examinations of each case.

Culinary Workers Aid Red Cross

The current number of the *Red Cross Courier*, official publication of the American Red Cross, issued from its headquarters in Washington, contains an item in reference to the volunteer war work being performed in San Francisco by members of A.F.L. Cooks' Union No. 44 and Miscellaneous Employees No. 110. The article states that these union workers "stand by every night at the Red Cross canteen headquarters to supply hot coffee for soldiers, sailors and marines on night duty in this seacoast city," and continues:

"Following a strict schedule, they have steaming fresh 'java' ready in large milk cans and thermos jugs, as trucks, traveling kitchens and station wagons, also on strict schedule, pull up to the loading platform every few minutes, are loaded and roar away again into the night.

"Since first volunteering last December to help the chapter in its emergency feeding program the men from Locals 110 and 44 have been on the job. Major assignment was the feeding of a thousand Pacific evacuees. One evening a week is donated by each union volunteer, with emergency crews ready at all times."

LUXOR CABS

THE OFFICIAL UNION
LABEL EXHIBITION CABS

ORDWAY 4040

Strictly Independent

Instruction on Absentee Voting at Coming Election

Absentee voting for the November 3 general election in California began this week.

From now until October 29, any registered California voter may apply to the county clerk or (in San Francisco) the registrar of voters for an absentee ballot if he expects to be absent from his precinct on election day or will be unable to go to his regular polling place due to physical disability.

Mistaken Impression

Secretary of State Paul Peek has brought to attention that many persons mistakenly believe they must expect to be absent from the city, county or state on election day before becoming eligible for an absentee ballot. They do not. The law, he added, specifically states "precinct."

"War workers were mentioned specifically," Peek said, "because the long distances many of them travel, the thirty-five miles per hour speed limit, pool riding, the possibility of working overtime and other factors may cause them to be absent from their voting precincts during the hours the polls are open. Any other citizen, however, anticipating such a situation, may likewise vote absentee."

Follow This Procedure

Registered voters (in San Francisco) may obtain absentee ballots from the Registrar of Voters by addressing a letter as follows:

REGISTRAR OF VOTERS,
San Francisco, Calif.

I will be absent from my election precinct
November 3, 1942. I hereby apply for an absentee voter's ballot for the General Election.
Mail ballot to me at.....
My registered address is.....

(Sign name in full)

Those residents of cities or counties which do not have the office of "Registrar of Voters" should address the above letter to the "County Clerk."

Absentee ballots must be applied for *not later* than October 29, and ballots must be returned to the Registrar of Voters (or County Clerk) *not later* than November 9.

Provisions of Law

Under California law every qualified voter is entitled to absent himself from any service or employment for two consecutive hours between the time of opening and closing the polls, without being liable to any penalty or any deduction from wages.

This year, however, it is urged that voters use the minimum of time that may be required for casting of a ballot and return to their employment immediately, especially if engaged in war work; also, where possible, that the time before or after one's employment hours be taken advantage of for voting.

NEED CLERKS AND TYPISTS

The State Personnel Board has announced examinations for clerks, stenographers, and typists, who are needed in all the State offices throughout the State. Application forms and further information may be obtained at any of the U. S. Employment Service offices or at the State Personnel Board office in San Francisco. All applications must be filed by October 26.

San Francisco's mail service was cut recently in a war emergency move. Postmaster McCarthy gave as reasons the loss of 20 per cent of the post office employees to the armed services, and the increased amount of mail flooding the office directed to soldiers.

William H. Hansen - - - - - Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin - - - - - President
Geo. J. Amussen - - - - - Secretary

UNITED UNDERTAKERS

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NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL

Intensive Campaign for Local War Chest

San Francisco is now engaged in the greatest financial drive of its kind in the city's history—the War Chest campaign to raise \$3,120,000.

What War Bonds are to the armament program, the new War Chest is to the voluntary services which stand behind the nation's fighting men, help "keep the home front strong," or reach through to relieve dire human needs of our allies.

For War Chest funds will be used to care for the annual needs of 10 all-important "War Front" relief agencies and 74 "Home Front" welfare agencies of the Community Chest.

Pleas from Allies in Arms

American response to suffering anywhere in the world has been traditional. Especially so when pleas for help come from our allies in arms. Those pleas are flooding America today. They are from the widows and orphans and the millions of homeless and suffering victims of the ruthless invaders.

And so America is responding to the pitiful cries for help. All through the nation similar drives to that now in progress in San Francisco are being launched. This nation has set a goal of \$175,000,000 for Community Chest and War Chest cities of the country to meet local requirements and foreign relief appeals.

The President Approves

President Roosevelt has termed the nation's War Chest campaigns a mobilization of the "forces of human kindness and decency extending the hand-clasp of hope and courage across the seas. Tightening belts to aid those in want at home to keep their faith in democracy and the way of life for which we are fighting."

San Francisco's mobilization is complete. Six thousand volunteer workers, of which nearly 4000 are

women, are engaged in the intensive, city-wide campaign to raise the necessary monies for all welfare agencies in one single drive. Business, industry and labor have allied to place San Francisco at the top of the list of the more than 600 American cities conducting similar drives.

Quotas Assigned

Equitable quotas have been set for business and industry. Organized labor, which has representation on the advisory board of the War Chest, has officially recommended the contribution of a day's pay by each individual holding union membership. Federal, state and city employees have set up machinery for the collection of a like contribution.

Make known to your union, at the earliest possible time, that you are contributing to the War Chest!

Parliamentary Procedure Course

The University of California Extension Division announces a course in Parliamentary Procedure (organized at the request of the Pacific Coast Labor School) by Mrs. Carol Eberts Veazie. The course will open at 540 Powell street, San Francisco, on Thursday, October 22, and at 1730 Franklin street, Oakland, on Wednesday, October 21.

There will be ten weekly meetings, the hours being 7 to 8:30 p. m. The course includes principles and practice of modern parliamentary procedure, based on Robert's Rules of Order, with problems discussed and illustrated through class participation. The first meeting is open to visitors without charge.

Further information may be had at the two addresses above given, or at 301 California Hall, University Campus, Berkeley.

Patronize the Union Label, Card, and Button.

Chauffeurs' Generosity to Blood Procurement Center

It's customary, after a visit to the Red Cross Blood Procurement Center, 2415 Jones street, to leave behind a pint of blood. However, members of Chauffeurs' Union No. 265 (A.F.L.) decided that wasn't enough. They left a station wagon.

The brand new conveyance, complete with inscribed plaque and a radio, was the gift of No. 265's members to the Blood Procurement Center. Presentation was made last week by David Schwartz, president; Anthony Costa, secretary-treasurer, and Anthony Cancilla, business agent. Mrs. Gardner Dailey, director of the Blood Procurement Center, and Mrs. George Cameron, director of the Red Cross Motor Corps, made the official acceptance.

The gift is a result of "Chauffeurs' Day," held at the Center several weeks ago. Approximately 270 members of the union gave of their blood on that day. So impressed were they with the work of the Red Cross in procuring blood for the armed forces and for civilian defense that at their next meeting the members unanimously voted to give the Blood Procurement Center a station wagon.

The new equipment will be used to carry doctors and nurses who go out with the mobile unit to outlying communities.

A.F.L. TEXTILE WORKERS' ADVANCE

Anthony Valente, secretary-treasurer of the United Textile Workers of America (A.F.L.), reported to the executive council of the union at its recent session that the organization has chartered eighteen new locals in the last quarter, representing an approximate new membership of 13,000 members. Ten of these new locals are situated in New England, two in the Middle Atlantic States, and six in the South. The report showed that the membership of the U.T.W.A. has more than doubled in the last year.

Stop the Nazi Drive in California!

VOTE NO!

ON STATE PROPOSITION

NUMBER 1

Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

Representative Ralph Mercer of the International Typographical Union visited in San Francisco the first of the week. He had just recently returned from the Northwest, and announced he had succeeded in negotiating a contract for Salem Typographical Union whereby that union was granted a substantial increase and improved working conditions.

Battalion Staff Sergeant Maurice Lansberry of the *Mission Enterprise* chapel, now with the 51st U. S. Engineers and stationed at Camp Bowie, Tex., is spending a furlough in the city visiting with his brothers.

Milton Ingham of the *Recorder* chapel last Monday enlisted in the U. S. Air Corps and left immediately to take up active duties.

S. L. ("Steve") James of the Rotary Colorprint drew a travel last week-end and left for King City, where he will visit with his son-in-law, who is scheduled to leave for active service at an early date. After this visit, Steve said, he will "take a swing around the country" before returning to the Bay area.

A copy of the Provo (Utah) *Herald* received by Mrs. J. B. Lockman, wife of Proofreader Lockman of the *Recorder* chapel, announces the return of her nephew, Corp. Dell L. Grant, to an undesignated base. Grant was one of the members of "Carlson's Raiders," the commandos under Lieut. Col. Evans F. Carlson and Maj. James Roosevelt, son of the President, who on August 17 took over Makin in forty hours of bloody fighting which resulted in the death of every Jap on the island.

Returning to San Francisco last Monday, C. W. Abbott and wife report an enjoyable trip. Prior to the Colorado Springs convention, which they attended as delegates representing No. 21 and San Francisco Woman's Auxiliary, respectively, they visited with relatives in Indiana. On the return trip they stopped at points of interest in Arizona and southern California and visited with Clarence's brother, J. L. Abbott of the *Chronicle* chapel, who is now with the U. S. Army and stationed at Camp Hahn.

Robert Edward De Luna is a new arrival at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ray De Luna, born on Saturday, October 3, at 3 a. m.

E. L. Gates of the *Shopping News* chapel, who enlisted in the U. S. Air Corps over the week-end, left on Tuesday for Monterey to enter training.

Donations to the San Francisco War Chest by individual members of the union will be accepted at the secretary's office. Please remember to report to the union contributions made through chapels or elsewhere, in order that these donations may be made a matter of record.

News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Belated recognition comes to Ina Rickard, formerly a *News* proofreader, for her song writing. For years it was a labor of love, but now, according to *National Songwriters' News*, organ of National Songwriters' Guild, her newest composition, "Our Flag Flies High," has been classified as "A"—the Guild's highest rating. Further recognition by this nationwide organization is in the appointment of Mrs. Rickard as its San Francisco area representative.

Whether new or old, Eddie O'Rourke's latest quip might bear repetition. It caught 'em napping when he whispered, confidentially: "Better lay in a supply of ice." When they asked why, he'd reply: "It'll be frozen next week."

Discoloration beneath one eye was caused, Jack Bengston affirmed, when he upped one foot while practicing jujitsu and slugged himself with his big

toe. Which ought to hold physical experts while they catch their breaths and think up a better alibi.

Someone with a perverted sense of humor put Apprentice Bob Garner's name on an Eastern mailing list. Sounds impressive, but deflates with time—and mail. Enough comes, Bob thinks, to rate him a seat in Congress, and with each additional letter he hums, "Vote for me in '43."

They really took Bob Mahood for a ride when he joined up, sending him way down to Camp Wolters in Texas. Scenery? Well, between here and there he emphatically repudiated the notion there is any. Bob wrote, though, that he did see some sage brush and a jackrabbit.

Looked like J. Edgar Hoover had taken over for a while. It was, however, only Civilian Defense fingerprinting and signing up the *News* employees.

At least he was gentleman enough, Clarence Bossler declared, to wait for his wife to get up off a sick bed before he fell in and sent for the doctor. "Boss," who signed up twice with the Marines as a young fellow, thinks he'll be called to the colors soon, now that he's up and around again—if not by his old outfit, then by the Army, because they need men badly; and Boss says he has a pulse yet even if he is nearly 45 years of age.

Some of us want to know where George Davie buys those effervescent spirits. Either he springs a new song or a new gag every time you see him. He quit humming "He Put the Bee on Me for the (Whis)key" to inform the gang the very newest salutation is, "When do you go?"

Word comes to Jay Palmiter that James Downey, former male nurse at the Home, has joined the Navy with rating of pharmacist, 3rd class. He's at Treasure Island.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

Several casualties were reported lately: Ernie Darr has a black eye—yes, the old door alibi. Walter ("Slim") Reigelhuth got to playing with the buzz saw and had two fingers damaged.

Don Albright, a former member of the chapel now in defense work, sent a long letter to the chapel. It was in his usual breezy style. He is in Long Beach. Word was received from Joe Green, a member of the stereotyping department. He's O. K.

Gene Casey wishes us to say he is in the shipyards and not on the railway. Anyhow, he's working for Uncle Sam.

Roscoe Cole and "Bill" Kenna are bosom pals on the makeup. So much so that Roscoe found a cigar in his locker about nine years old and gave it to Bill. That's why the doors and windows had to be opened.

The boys who eat lunch in the building had a nice new table and benches made the other day. One of the crowd ate too much and the bench went down. No casualties, except to feelings.

Several of the force are waiting the call to join up. One of them bought a manual on Army etiquette, but after reading a few pages threw it away.

Golf News—By Fred N. Leach

Get all set for October 25 at El Camino—the October tournament of the Golf Association. Curley Vesey, the pro and manager of El Camino states his course is in perfect condition, and assures a splendid time. The awards will be War Stamps. A guest flight is provided, and the hole-in-one contest awards are brand-new golf balls. Tee time is 10:30, with a 10 o'clock reservation for Sunday workers.

OFF THE FAIRWAY—Adolph Schikleguber Hitler doesn't know it, but his and Mussolini's pal, Bloody Dictator Franco of Spain, helped Uncle Sam's war effort the other day through one of our members. Here's how it happened: Last Monday, "Mayor" Kimbrough was out at Sharp Park, playing with some of the boys, when on the third fairway he saw a gold watch. Naturally he picked it up, and being a printer and a golfer, and therefore doubly honest, he turned it in to the starter, who informed him that it had been lost by the Spanish Consul the day before, when he was playing the course. Just then the Consul's wife drove up, claimed the watch and paid over a reward of \$3—which brother Kimbrough proceeded to put into War Stamps forthwith, and which will help to put all dictators out of business permanently. Wait till Adolph hears of this! . . . Small World Department.

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Good Vision Will Help Win the Decision
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IN THE MISSION SINCE 1923

ment: Cy Stright, while playing at Sharp last week joined up with a soldier—a corporal—who was playing alone. The soldier is stationed near Sharp Park, and plays a little golf when he gets a few hours off duty. He told Cy that his home state is Nebraska. Cy mentioned that we have two natives of Nebraska in the Association—the Forst brothers—did the corporal know them? It turned out that the corporal was an old pal of Frank's. He had caddied with him and for him in the old days back in the land of tall corn—and a happy reunion of two old friends is in store. . . . Ed Ellis is another member of the Association in the armed forces. He is in the Army. Another member serving his flag, and of whom we are proud. . . . These beautiful autumn weekends sure have brought the boys out. Saturday, at Sharp Park looked as if all of the Association members not at work were out slapping the old pill.

Don't forget Sunday, October 25—the tournament at El Camino.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 21—By Mable A. Skinner

S.F.W.A. will hold its regular monthly business meeting next Tuesday, October 20, at Red Men's building, 240 Golden Gate avenue. Refreshments will be served.

The auditing committee met at the home of Selma C. Keylich, Tuesday, October 13.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Abbott had a reunion with Mrs. Abbott's family at Warren, Ariz. Seventeen members of the family were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace C. Gibson left Friday for Norfolk, Va., where Mr. Gibson will be stationed. Mrs. Gibson is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bardsley.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Maxwell received word that their son, Edward, had received his wings and bar and is now Lieut. Edward Maxwell, of the Army Air Corps.

Marie Anley celebrated her twenty-first birthday last week and her father, Dave Anley, surprised her with a lovely diamond ring as a gift.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kennett of Hollywood are visiting at the home of Mrs. Julia Donelin.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Gooler have as their guests Mr. Gooler's father, of Lodi, and cousin, Paul Gooler of Minnesota.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Young had as house guests, Thursday and Friday of last week, Mrs. Josephine E. Wise, cousin of Mr. Young, and her daughter, Neda Roth. Both are from Wichita, Kans. A visit to the Young cabin in Sharp Park and a trip across the Bay bridge and to the Alameda airport were included in the two days' activities.

Sister of Matthew Schmidt Dies

Katherine L. Schmidt, sister of Matthew Schmidt of Los Angeles, passed away at Stanford hospital last Tuesday night after an extended illness. The funeral will be held at the Gray undertaking parlor, Divisadero street at Post, Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The brother will come to San Francisco to attend the rites.

PATRIOTIC PICKETING

The spotlight in the War Savings Bond campaign shifted from Hollywood to labor recently when Los Angeles members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union "went out on strike against the Axis." Answering a new kind of strike call, 6000 members of the union left their factories after work to engage in "patriotic picketing" with "picket" cards made from Treasury Department posters. The "victory strikers" marched through the downtown area of Los Angeles to Philharmonic auditorium, where they held a rally and pledged 100 per cent participation in the 10 per cent payroll allotment plan.

RAINCOAT TIME AT HAND

A raincoat is very much in order with the coming of the wet fall and winter weather. To supply the need, the Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corporation premium department is offering a zephyr-weight, rayon voile man's raincoat in the new gunmetal black color. The raincoat is offered for coupons packed with "Raleigh" and "Kool" union-made cigarettes.

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly meeting of San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18 will be held at Labor Temple next Sunday, October 18.

Owing to his wife, Beryl, suffering a severe attack of pink-eye last week, President Bennetts was unable to represent the union as delegate to the California Conference of Allied Printing Trades Unions held at Fresno on October 10 and 11. Joseph P. Bailey, secretary-treasurer, substituted as delegate to the conference. Pleased to report that Mrs. Bennetts is convalescent from her very painful ailment.

Louis Suhlson has enlisted in the naval forces and has been stationed at Treasure Island.

Strange as it may seem, an M.T.D.U. convention, that at Colorado Springs, passed a worthwhile piece of legislation, by going on record in favor of abolishing the law giving their unions the privilege of holding up a traveling card for 30 or 60 days before accepting or rejecting same.

"Andy" Giacola, widely known president of Chicago Mailers' Union, accompanied by his wife, returning to Chicago from the Colorado Springs convention, to which Andy was Chicago's only mailer delegate, arrived here last Tuesday, leaving for home on Thursday. Rather unexpectedly, the writer met them during the lunch hour last Wednesday. Owing to limited time at their disposal, Andy said he would not have time to visit chapels. Mrs. Giacola expressed herself as being much pleased with California, especially this city, and hopes soon to pay it another visit. During the noonday luncheon confab, Andy said that he will not be a candidate for re-election as president of the Chicago union. The strain of official duties and their confining nature caused too heavy an increase in avoirdupois, giving him attacks of heart trouble, and he prefers to return to the ranks as a journeyman. Both Secretary Bielke and Treasurer James Farron desire to retire from office. Farron has been in poor health since recently undergoing an operation for a physical ailment.

Giacola further said that Chicago had the best working conditions in mailerdom, and 100 per cent jurisdiction over all work pertaining to mailing in both newspaper and job branches; that Chicago has 1500 members, 800 of whom are full-fledged mailers, 300 being "step-up" mailers, who, after a certain period, would also become regular journeyman members; that he turned down the offer of the union to increase his salary from \$125 to \$175 per week; that though the I.T.U. paid its president and secretary-treasurer \$7500 a year, he saw no logical reason why mailers should not pay higher salaries to its officers; that though Chicago voted, by overwhelming majority, against withdrawal from the I.T.U., he believes a mailers' international to be in the best interests of all mailers. He was convinced that, if granted the privilege of appearing before meetings of "outlaw" unions, or those non-affiliated with the M.T.D.U., that, by presentation of facts and figures, he could swing even Mailers' Union No. 18 back into the M.T.D.U. He said Chicago has 90 members drafted into military service. Also, that he could find work in Chicago for 200 more mailers, at least. He also declared that under the Wagner law he had the legal right to farm auxiliary workers to mailer unions, and if mailer unions did not organize them as such, some other unions would do so. Chicago union, he said, would sign no contracts unless containing a clause calling for rotation of work, not more than two hours, arranged between chairmen and foremen, thus

In Marina District Tomorrow

Tomorrow (Saturday) the "team" will again be hitched to the KGO Bond Wagon and with its cargo of radio talent and merchandise to be auctioned for War Bonds it will roll out to the Marina district. It's all for Uncle Sam, and the Treasury Department and the Marina district committee expect to eclipse all other sales records for the Bond Wagon, between



11 a. m. and 2 p. m.

The KGO Bond Wagon is the same combination variety show and auction that has been such a smash hit in other districts and has sold thousands of dollars in War Bonds in three stops. The Wagon will be stationed on Pierce street between Chestnut and Lombard streets.

The children have a special treat in store, for 1000 cups of Carnation ice cream will be given away—one to each boy or girl purchasing a 25-cent War Stamp. There will also be special auctions for the children. An innovation at the Marina auction will be a special table of merchandise for those having only a few minutes to spare. These persons may choose from a special table of articles and take home their choice for the price of one or two Bonds. Their name and the name of the donor of the article will be announced over the air.

preventing foremen from placing a man on a job where they feel they can get the most out of him for an entire shift. Giacola said Chicago never "turns down," but accepts all travelers, it not being necessary, as had been reported, to "see Andy first," before the secretary would receive travelers seeking work in that union. He had no comment to make on the I.T.U. and M.T.D.U. conventions at Colorado Springs. President Giacola also stated *Time* and *Life* magazines had asked the Chicago Mailers' Union for forty-five mailers, which the union supplied.

"Teddy" Johns and Berne Chedester, subs, were made regular situation holders, replacing the two apprentices on the *Chronicle*, one of whom was drafted into military service, the other resigning to accept a job as a glazier apprentice, at an increase in pay from \$18 to \$35 per week.

WOULD YOU AID THE WAR EFFORT?

An answer to the oft-repeated query of what the average American can do to help in the war effort is contained in a booklet just issued by the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense. It is entitled "What Can I Do?" and contains 48 pages of suggestions on how everyone can assist in the war effort and civilian defense activities. The booklet is available to anyone interested at the central volunteer office of the San Francisco Civilian Defense Council, and at each of the eleven battalion offices of the Air Raid Warden Service.

Get Your Next

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Roos Bros.

Market at Stockton Street

Seek Additional Students As Harvest Volunteers

A campaign was launched early this week in San Francisco high schools to enlist several hundred harvest volunteers to replace those already in the fields.

According to U. S. Employment Service figures, 407 students were then in harvest camps. They are the second groups to go out under the Department of Education and U.S.E.S. two-week rotational plan, and their two weeks will be up tomorrow.

U.S.E.S. harvest aides reported there is plenty of enthusiasm for the work among the students, but that parents withhold permission in some cases, through fear their children will drop behind in studies. Albert D. Graves, deputy superintendent of schools, called it "the best plan yet" for school crop volunteers. He emphasized that returning students are enabled to catch up in their studies through special classes and coaching.

Federal authorities stressed that the student's well-being in the harvest fields is guaranteed by responsible supervisors in the camps and certificated teachers who accompany them, one to each 25 students. High school volunteers travel to and from the crops in insured school buses.

The U.S.E.S. renewed appeals for volunteer pickers who can work either week-days or week-ends, as reports from tomato growers indicated the crop was at peak and would need volunteer harvesters until the first frost.

Volunteers are asked to report to the U.S.E.S. either in San Francisco, the East Bay cities, or any county seat, and to take camping equipment for overnight stays.

PRINTING INDUSTRY MINIMUM WAGE

A minimum wage rate of 40 cents an hour in the printing and publishing and allied graphic arts industry was recommended to L. Metcalfe Walling, administrator of the wage and hour division, by an industry committee, equally representative of the public, the employers and employees, at the end of a two-day meeting in New York City. The vote was 26 to 1. If approved by the administrator, the new rate will apply to approximately 45,000 of the 545,000 employees in the industry, it is estimated. George N. Dale of Chicago, as an employer member representing the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, who cast the dissenting vote, filed a minority report.



SAN FRANCISCO
JOINT COUNCIL
OF
TEAMSTERS

President - John P. McLaughlin
Secretary - Stephen F. Gilligan
2940 Sixteenth Street
Tel. UNderhill 1127
Office:
Room 303, Labor Temple

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and Helpers of America

S. F. Labor Council

Secretary's Office and Headquarters:
Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street (Room 214)
Headquarters Phone Market 6304

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, October 9, 1942.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty; President Shelley acting as secretary.

Roll Call of Officers—All present, except Secretary O'Connell, who was excused.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Referred to the organizing committee.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, October 9, 1942.) Called to order at 8 p. m. The following delegates were examined and having been found to have the proper number of union labels, and American citizenship, were recommended for seating in the Council by the committee: Optical Technicians No. 18791, Ed Rower. Street Carmen, Division 518, James Wargo. Window Cleaners No. 44, A. Borsella, T. Gorrebeeck. Meeting adjourned at 8:10 p. m.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council, dated October 1, 1942. Automobile Painters No. 1073, thanking the Council for its courtesy and co-operation extended their business agent in negotiating their new agreements. San Francisco Chapter, American National Red Cross, acknowledging receipt of our check representing contributions from Unions. Congressman Richard J. Welch, acknowledging receipt of our letter of September 21 with attached resolution regarding S. 2674 and assuring us of his co-operation.

Donations: Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14 contributed \$16 to the San Francisco War Chest. Molders No. 164 contributed \$100 to the campaign against Proposition No. 1.

Bills were read and ordered paid, after being approved by the trustees.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 362, asking that their request for strike sanction against the California Card Company, 500 Potrero avenue, be held in abeyance for one week. Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, asking strike sanction against the following: John's Steak House, Cigar Box, All American Cafe, Carl Wilke, Lockhaven Hotel, Cornell Hotel.

Re-referred to the Law and Legislative Committee: Proposition No. 31 (Health Service), amending Section 172.1 of City Charter. Committee recommended that the Council make no recommendation. Motion that Council go on record in favor of Proposition No. 31. Motion to re-refer Proposition No. 31 to the law and legislative committee for further consideration and interested parties to come before the committee. Motion that the question be laid on the table; motion to table lost. Motion to re-refer to the law and legislative committee carried.

Referred to the Organizing Committee: Letter from the Association of Theatrical Agents and Managers' Union No. 18032, replying to letter from the organizing committee chairman regarding affiliation.

Referred to the LABOR CLARION: Communication

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On Your Radio Next Week

Prominent citizens in various walks of life will be heard in radio addresses urging defeat of Proposition No. 1 (the Slave Bill) every night during the coming week. These addresses will be made from numerous stations throughout the State. For the San Francisco stations the schedule will be as follows:

Friday, Oct. 16—KQW, 6:15 to 6:30 p. m.

Sunday, Oct. 18—KQW, 8:55 to 9 p. m.

Monday, Oct. 19—KSFO, 8:30 p. m.

Tuesday, Oct. 20—KPO, 8:15 to 8:30 p. m.

Wednesday, Oct. 21—KQW, 7:30 to 7:45 p. m.

Thursday, Oct. 22—KQW, 9 to 9:15 p. m.

Friday, Oct. 23—KQW, 6:15 to 6:30 p. m.

Keep this schedule—and ask your friends to listen to the arguments to be presented against the vicious proposal being made to the people of California.

from the California State Federation of Labor inclosing copies of resolutions which were adopted at the Forty-third Annual "Victory" Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, and having the following numbers and subjects: No. 65—Barker Brothers Unfair. No. 141—Financial Support for Fight Against Proposition No. 1. No. 142—Financial Support for the State Department of Industrial Relations. No. 146—Record of Bonds Purchased by Unions. No. 163—United Seamen's Service, Inc. No. 166—Civil Service for all National Memorial Property Employees.

Resolution: A resolution was introduced by Delegate Edward D. Gallagher, of the San Francisco Federation of Teachers No. 61, asking that the San Francisco Labor Council go on record as approving Charter Amendment No. 29 which provides for the payment of teachers' salaries in twelve equal monthly payments. Action postponed until report of the law and legislative committee was considered. The Council later approved Amendment No. 29, simultaneously approving the resolution.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Monday, October 5, 1942.) Called to order at 8 p. m. by Vice-Chairman Haggerty; President Shelley acting as secretary in the absence of Brother O'Connell, who was excused. In the matter of the application of Hotel Workers No. 283 for strike sanction against the Cecil Hotel and Coffee Shop, 545 Post street, Brother St. Peter and representatives of the union reported that this matter had been adjusted and asked that the file be closed. In the matter of the same union's application for strike sanction against the Netherland Hotel, 203 Fourth street, the employer was not represented, although his presence had been requested; this hotel, which has been party to an agreement with this union for some time, now claims that it is no longer a party to such agreement because of a transfer of ownership in the settlement of an estate; your committee recommends that the Council declare its intentions of putting the Netherland Hotel on the "We Don't Patronize" list and that in the meantime the president of this Council communicate with the attorneys for the estate. Meeting adjourned at 9:15 p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Report of the Law and Legislative Committee—(Meeting held Thursday, October 8, 1942.) There being a quorum present of the law and legislative committees of both the Labor Council and the Building and Construction Trades Council, the meeting was called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Chairman King of the Labor Council committee, who was chairman also of this meeting. Your committee recommends the following:

Proposition No. 26—In the matter of the opposing resolutions introduced—one for Proposition No. 26 by Street Carmen, Division 1004, and one against Proposition No. 26 by Street Carmen, Division 518—

the committee recommends that the resolution introduced by Local No. 518 be filed and the Council adopt the resolution introduced by Local No. 1004, and that we recommend a "Yes" vote on Proposition No. 26. Moved to postpone further consideration of committee's report until 8:30 next Friday, at which time it would be taken up as a special order of business; motion lost. After lengthy debate the previous question was moved and carried. On the vote the committee's recommendation was defeated. Motion made to adopt resolution introduced by Local No. 518 recommending a "No" vote on Proposition No. 26; motion carried. (See resolution in full, in another column.)

Proposition No. 27—Yes.	Proposition No. 32—Yes.
Proposition No. 28—Yes.	Proposition No. 33—Yes.
Proposition No. 29—Yes.	Proposition No. 34—Yes.
Proposition No. 30—	Proposition No. 35—Yes.
No recommendation.	Proposition No. 36—Yes.
Proposition No. 31—	Proposition No. 37—Yes.
No recommendation.	Proposition No. 38—Yes.
(Referred to law and legislative committee.)	Proposition No. 39—Yes.

The California State Federation of Labor recommended the following vote on State propositions on the November 3 ballot:

Proposition No. 1—No.	Proposition No. 10—No.
Proposition No. 2—No.	Proposition No. 11—Yes.
Proposition No. 3—No.	Proposition No. 12—Yes.
Proposition No. 4—No.	Proposition No. 13—Yes.
Proposition No. 5—Yes.	Proposition No. 14—Yes.
Proposition No. 6—No.	Proposition No. 15—No.
Proposition No. 7—No.	Proposition No. 16—Yes.
Proposition No. 8—Yes.	Proposition No. 17—Yes.
Proposition No. 9—Yes.	Proposition No. 18—Yes.

The San Francisco Labor Council voted to concur in the above recommendations.

Receipts, \$2117.64; expenses, \$1130.98.

Meeting adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. SHELLEY, Acting Secretary.

Senate Tax Bill

A record-breaking tax bill was approved by the Senate late last week. Inasmuch as the bill passed by the Senate radically differs from that adopted by the House, the two have been sent to a conference committee for the purpose of working out a measure that will prove acceptable to both branches of Congress. In brief, the bill adopted by the Senate contains the following provisions, as applying to individuals, and omitting those features relating to corporations and others in the high income brackets:

Normal income tax rate increased from 4 to 6 per cent.

Surtaxes now ranging from 6 to 77 per cent boosted to range from 13 to 82 per cent.

New 5 per cent "victory" tax imposed on gross income above \$624 yearly, with 25 per cent of tax, up to \$500, rebatable to single persons, and 40 per cent, plus 2 per cent for each dependent, up to \$1000 to married persons.

Personal exemptions for income tax cut from \$1500 to \$1200 for married couples, from \$750 to \$500 for single persons, and credits for dependents reduced from \$400 to \$300.

New credit allowed against income tax for all medical expenses in excess of 5 per cent of net income, with maximum of \$2500.

Security taxes are frozen for 1943 at 1 per cent on employers and 1 per cent on employees.

Joint congressional study of compulsory savings ordered, with report due December 1.

Excise taxes increased on liquor, beer, wines, cigarettes, cigars, lubricating oil, slot machines, photographic apparatus, train, bus and plane fares.

In 741 of the nation's war plants 65 per cent of the incoming freight and 69 per cent of the outgoing moves by highway.

Fewer accidents at the home front mean more guns and tanks at the war front.



Watchmakers' Union

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Labor Council Resolution OPPOSING PURCHASE OF THE MARKET STREET RAILWAY LINES

As referred to in the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council, appearing on page 10 of this issue, the following resolution was adopted by that body at its session held last Friday evening:

Whereas, There will appear on the November ballot a Proposition known as Number 26, which has for its purpose the issuance and sale of revenue bonds for the purchase of the Market Street Railway operative properties; and

Whereas, This Proposition is drawn up in such manner that if carried by a majority of the voters of San Francisco, it will have the effect of giving priority to property rights over human rights; and

Whereas, Seven million nine hundred and fifty thousands of dollars is the amount (plus interest) to be spent for this property, which in the opinion of a great number of our citizens is an exorbitant price to pay for property that is dilapidated, antiquated and would be worthless at the expiration of five years, therefore necessitating another bond issue of approximately \$14,000,000 to rehabilitate, reconstruct and modernize the existing street railway properties in San Francisco; and

Whereas, Labor would be allying itself with downtown anti-labor interests if it gave its support to this proposition; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Labor Council does hereby go on record as being opposed to the purchase of the Market Street Railway operative property because of the above mentioned facts and many other factors involved in this Proposition too numerous to mention here; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, the Public Utilities Commission and the press.

Sees Threat to Family Life

With a tangible plan for youth education after the war, Dr. Edwin A. Lee, of the University of California at Los Angeles, told a citizens' committee meeting at the Ambassador Hotel that hereafter education for family life must be given its rightful status.

"In the post-war period I hope that young women will see the present abnormal employment of women as it truly is, not something that enhances woman as an individual or gives her an independence which in reality is spurious, but as a threat to her complete development as a woman, a wife, and a mother.

"This is a war to preserve the family, as any who examines realistically what Hitler has done to the family in France or Poland or even Germany itself can easily discern. It would be a barren victory indeed if in winning the war for freedom we lost the very bulwark of that freedom—the home and the family reared therein."

Shipyards Reach Goal

American shipyards made the most outstanding production record ever achieved in world history during September.

Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, vice chairman, United States Maritime Commission and Deputy Administrator for the War Shipping Administration, announced that American shipyards during the month had reached their promised goal of three ships a day by delivering into service ninety-three new cargo vessels of all types with a deadweight tonnage of 1,009,800.

The record-breaking construction for this single month closely approaches the production for the entire twelve months of 1941.

AUSTRALIA LIMITS HOURS

In a measure designed to relieve fatigue in industry and reduce absenteeism in Australia, Labor Minister Ward announced last week that working hours in factories would be limited to a maximum of 56 weekly. The reduction is effective November 1.

Strikers Lose Court Plea

Twenty-two thousand C.I.O. members failed this week to obtain a U. S. Supreme Court review of a decision denying them \$2,000,000 unemployment compensation benefits as the result of a strike in Chrysler Corporation plants from October 14, 1939, until the following December 2.

The workmen appealed from a decision by the Michigan Supreme Court which held they were disqualified for benefits under the state law. That law, it is said, provides that a person is disqualified for benefits if unemployment is due to a labor dispute in which he was directly involved.

Last year's toll of industrial accidents was 250,000,000 work days, ten times the number lost in strikes, the Office of Civilian Defense points out.

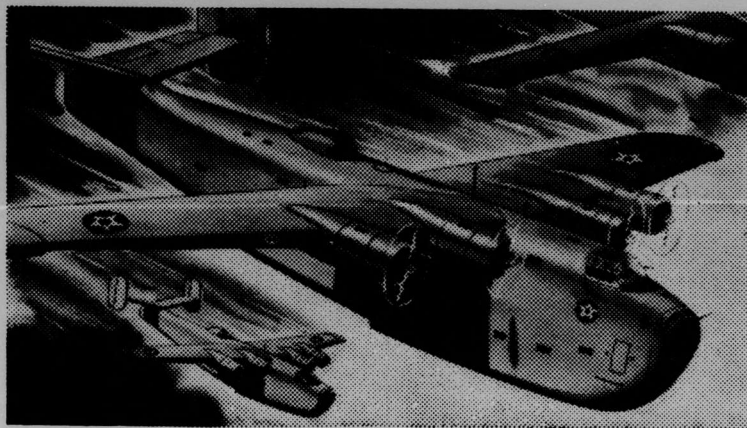
Praises O'Day's Assembly Record

Labor's stake in the re-election of Edward F. O'Day as Assemblyman in the Twenty-fourth (San Francisco) District was emphasized this week by Alexander Watchman, president of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council, who declared:

"Assemblyman O'Day's record in the past two sessions of the Legislature is a guarantee of his fair stand on labor issues. O'Day has been tried and tested in every emergency that can confront a legislator. He is veteran legislative material and has valuable experience to offer the people of California now. Labor will be fortifying its interests against anti-labor forces in the Assembly by voting for Edward F. O'Day." It was further pointed out that Assemblyman O'Day was a leader in the fight against Proposition No. 1 (the Slave Bill) in the Assembly.

WOOD-BURNING AUTOS

Wood-burning autos, common in Europe, may appear on American streets before the war is won. According to *Forbes* Magazine, several companies are experimenting in the use of wood as fuel, and report "satisfactory results." In most cases, a stove-like generator converts the wood into combustible gases.



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With vital telephone materials drafted for the duration, additional lines cannot be built at this time. But war calls must go through. So will you, please:

Ask yourself, every time you are about to make a long distance call, *is this call necessary?*

And when you do call, please *be brief*.

Your assistance, and your understanding of the magnitude and importance of our task in keeping the telephone lines clear for war calls, are deeply appreciated. Your help makes it possible for us to be of maximum service to our Nation.

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A.F.L. Convention Favors Over-All Strategy Board

According to the Associated Press report, the American Federation of Labor convention, at its session last Tuesday, approved recommendations for the creation of an over-all board of military and civilian strategy in the U. S. Government, centralization of responsibility for all procurement in the chairman of the War Production Board (W.P.B.), a grant of full authority over wages to the War Labor Board, and administration of all rationing by the director of economic stabilization.

The recommendations were brought in by the resolutions committee in the form of reports which the convention approved without discussion or dissent. The "A.P." report of the convention action continued as follows:

Explanation of Proposal

Discussing the proposed over-all board, the report said centralization of military procurement was basic for planning contract allocation and that civilians, while willing to make sacrifices, wanted to be sure their contributions were utilized efficiently.

"We therefore," said the report, "further recommend an over-all board of military and civilian strategy to decide as between military and civilian uses, upon procurement policies which affect the fundamental structure of our economy, and similar over-all policies which concern prosecution of the war, our foreign and domestic policies, and the policies to be followed by all operating agencies."

Board Membership

The President would create the board with the Vice-President as chairman. Other members would be the Secretaries of War and Navy, Director of Economic Stabilization, the Director of War Transportation and the Food Administrator. The Secretary of Agriculture would be appointed Food Administrator under the recommendation.

The chairman of W.P.B., with all responsibility for procurement, would "in reality be the Administrator of War Supplies for the Armed Forces."

"M" Pennant to One-Man

A one-man war "factory," which turns out spokes for ships' steering wheels when its owner and sole employee is not driving a U. S. mail truck, has been awarded the Maritime Commission's "M" pennant for "excellence in production."

William T. Morris of Oceanside, Long Island, N. Y., operates this unique war plant, set up in the basement of his home. The entire ceremony was the same as that followed by the Maritime Commission in making its other awards to shipyards and factories, some of which employ as many as 40,000 workers.

Morris has converted his hobby of woodworking into a vital contribution to the war effort. Last June he asked for a chance to supply spokes for F. J. Maier & Son, of Amityville, Long Island, a firm making steering wheels for Maritime Commission and naval craft. Morris was given a trial and his work was so excellent he was given a subcontract. He has made over 12,000 spokes for merchant and naval ships.

He also makes handles for bronze steering wheels, flagpoles for small boats, and parts of boarding ladders. His equipment consists of a drill press, band saw, circular saw, jigsaw, lathe, sander and a grinder. His daily average of production is 40 spokes and he works absolutely alone.

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OUR OWN BAKERY

NEGRO TO COMMAND NEW SHIP

When the Liberty ship Booker T. Washington, named after the famous negro educator, goes into service, a negro captain will be in command of the vessel. Capt. Hugh Mulzac, the only negro to hold a master's certificate, has been assigned the ship and is now securing officers and men for the new ship. Captain Mulzac has held a master's certificate 20 years.

No. 1327 to Be Dance Host

Quarter cards have been posted announcing the "Anniversary and Victory Dance" of Production and Aeronautical Lodge 1327, International Association of Machinists. The event will occur on the evening of November 14, at Scottish Rite Auditorium, and two orchestras, under the batons of Art Weidner and Pete Butti, will provide the music. The admission price will be 75 cents, which includes tax.

Product of Blind in State Shops

Since before Pearl Harbor, the blind in State workshops in San Diego, Los Angeles and Oakland have been devoting the majority of their highly-skilled efforts to war orders.

In the last fiscal year (ending June 30) the total output of these three mechanized shops was valued at \$794,000. This current year the estimate is it will surpass \$1,500,000 in value. Articles being made for the Army, Navy and Marine Corps include pillowslips, deckswabs, sleeping bags, mattresses, work pants and brooms. During August, San Diego blind workers produced more than 100,000 deckswabs for the Navy. In August, Los Angeles blind workers turned out 90,000 pillowcases. The blind in the Oakland shop in the same month produced 50,000 pillowcases, 17,000 brooms and 1000 pairs of work pants.

The 264 blind employed at this work earned, on a piece-rate basis, an average of \$51 each during the month of August, while individual workers earned as high as \$259 for the month.

MUTUAL AID

A reader sent in this "ad": "Reliable and hard-working clerk who is paid on Friday and broke on Tuesday would like to exchange small loans with another who gets paid on Wednesday and is broke on Saturday."

STATEMENT

Of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Acts of Congress of August 24, 1912, and March 3, 1933, of Labor Clarion, published weekly at San Francisco, California, for October 1, 1942.

State of California, ss.
County of San Francisco }
Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared W. N. Mappin, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor and business manager of the Labor Clarion, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in Section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher—San Francisco Labor Council, 2940 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Editor—W. N. Mappin, 2940 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Managing Editor—None.

Business Manager—W. N. Mappin, 2940 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco, Calif.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) San Francisco Labor Council, 2940 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco, Calif. (John F. Shelley, President, 2940 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco, Calif.; John A. O'Connell, Secretary, 2940 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco, Calif.).

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

W. N. MAPPIN.

Editor and Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of October, 1942.

(Seal)

Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

(My commission expires March 23, 1946.)

Unification of the Greek seafarers' movement after months of negotiation is announced by the New York office of the International Transport Workers' Federation.

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.
Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
Golden State Bakers, 1840 Polk.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.
Howard Automobile Company.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
Mirsky, B., & Son, wholesale cigars and tobaccos, 468 Third St.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
Naval Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navaleet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Time and Life (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.
Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.